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July 25, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 97 94

July 25, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 77.2 p.m. 77
Humidity 94 94

8003 日八十月六

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BIG BATTLE STILL RAGING.

ALLIES PROGRESS DESPITE STIFF ENEMY RESISTANCE.

TOTAL GERMAN CASUALTIES ESTIMATED TO BE 180,000.

London, July 23.
This morning's news from the front between the Aisne and the Oise shows very little change, except that the French have captured Oulchy-le-Chateau. The enemy here is apparently bringing up guns and stiffening his resistance. The Americans have occupied Bazancourt, another half-mile nearer the Soissons-Chateau Thierry high road. Between the Oise and the Marne, the Franco-Americans continue to progress. The French have regained all the ground lost on July 22 in the region of Grizelles. The Americans have captured Jaulgonne, on the Marne, and are continuing to advance. Hitherto the prisoners number three hundred.

Further east, the Germans, well supported by artillery and machine guns, are stubbornly opposing the French attempts to cross the Marne. The French yesterday afternoon stormed the heights north of Courcelles, also holding the bank in the neighbourhood of Chassons as far as Treloup, which the Germans hold. The French crossed the Marne west of Reuil and beat off heavy enemy counter-attacks.

It is not anticipated that the Allied advance will now be so rapid, as the Germans have had plenty of time in which to bring up reserves and appear to be disposed to fight to the utmost.

Hard Fighting Proceeding.

London, July 23.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at eight o'clock on the morning of July 23, says that some of the hardest fighting of the whole battle is now being done on the new British front astride the Aisne in Montagne-de-Reims. The British arrived at a point of concentration south of the Marne on July 17 and attacked on the morning of July 20 on a five miles front between the southern edge of Courten Wood and the village of Sainte Euphrasie. They were opposed by four German Divisions, the 86th, 103rd, 123rd, and 22nd, which had been engaged since July 16 and suffered most heavily in an attempt to pierce the Italian front with a view to reaching the Marne and turning the French position at Montagne-de-Reims. The 123rd Division suffered most heavily and was replaced by the 50th, which had to hold at all costs. Highlanders, attacking south of the Aisne against Courten Wood, fought their way two miles across the wood and established themselves on the western border. We re-attacked south of the Aisne, the Highlanders taking two hundred prisoners. On the night of July 21-22 our positions were most heavily bombarded, but we renewed the attack and advanced the line, despite the enemy fighting with desperate tenacity. We are on new and difficult ground.

More Allied Gains.

London, July 24.
A French communique says:—Our attacks on both banks of the Oise had satisfactory results, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who brought up fresh reserves. North of the river we captured and passed Plessier-sur-Aisne and reached the western outskirts of Oulchy-le-Chateau and captured the village of Montigny. The Franco-Americans south of the Oise crossed the Chateau Thierry Road and advanced the line over a kilometre. To the east, the village of Roccourt and the greater part of Chateau Wood are in our hands. On the right of the Marne we progressed fresh north of Mont St. Pere and Chateau, which is ours. We extended our bridgehead at Jaulgonne. Between the Marne and Rheims the fighting is most furious. The Franco-British between the Aisne and Venigny, attacking strong positions, advanced over a kilometre and inflicted heavy losses. The British captured three hundred prisoners and five guns in a local operation north of Montdidier, whereby this morning we captured Mailly Reineval, Sanvillers and Anbevillers and gave us 1,500 prisoners, including thirty officers.

Our aviators were most active on July 22. Franco-British pilots killed and disabled 37 enemy machines in numerous airfights, of which the British killed fourteen. In bombing operations thirty-three and a half tons were dropped during the day on enemy aerodromes and stations. Thirteen hundred kilograms were dropped during a night raid on the station of Maison Bleue, causing a configuration and explosions. American squadrons collaborated in the operations of the previous days.

The British Front.

London, July 23.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports hostile artillery fire in the neighbourhood of Villers Bretonneux, Higgs and elsewhere.

Americans Pressing the Enemy.

London, July 24.
An American communique states:—South of the Oise we continued to press the retreating enemy and gained possession of Jaulgonne and the woods to the west.

A German Story.

London, July 24.
A German wireless official message, states:—Between Soissons and Rheims we frustrated a strong joint attack.

British Consolidation.

London, July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on July 22, says:—Quiet has resumed on the British front. We consolidated our gains in Hognoul wood, despite the enemy's shelling and bombing attack, in the course of which we took six prisoners and captured a machine-gun and a grenadier. The Germans, apart from shelling, have shown no signs of disrupting our recent advance at Meteren. Yesterday our gunners carried out vigorous counter-battery firing, completely destroying in one area alone a big gun pit and damaging three others, causing five explosions and starting three fires in battery emplacements.

More German Claims.

London, July 23.
A German wireless official message, states:—We repulsed the British at many points on the Western Front. The enemy's violent partial attacks astride the Oise and between the Oise and the Marne were repulsed. The enemy penetrated the advanced positions on both sides of Jaulgonne, but we threw him back to the river.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BIG BATTLE STILL RAGING.

Fine Work by Scottish Troops.

London, July 23.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on July 23, says:—It was the Scottish regiments which on July 20 captured Bois de Courtin, while English battalions fought their way to a line resting on Bois de Theims, deploying towards Marfaux. The enemy put up a tremendous resistance here, for they had expected that this important tactical position would be attacked. Reserves from the Crown Prince's Army arrived continuously and masses of guns maintained an intense bombardment.

The correspondent only covers the operations till July 21, since when there has apparently been desperate fighting. The reported capture of the important key position of Muchy le Chateau is not yet confirmed.

Huge Enemy Losses.

London, July 24.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Tuesday evening, says:—It is known the enemy has engaged sixty or seventy Divisions since July 15. A careful estimate reckons the total German casualties, killed and wounded and prisoners, at 180,000.

More Bomb-Dropping.

London, July 23.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—The weather improved on the 22nd and several long-distance reconnaissances were made. Twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations at Cambrai, Bray and Lille, on ammunition dumps near Armentieres and Bapaume and on billets along the whole front. Twenty-three hostile machines were brought down and three driven down uncontrollable. Three balloons were set afire. Ten British aeroplanes are missing. Rain prevented night flying.

A Big Retreat?

London, July 24.
A Havas Agency message dated the 23rd instant says:—There is indication that the Germans are staggering under the repeated formidable blows of the Allied armies and that they may retreat from the Soissons-Marne-Rheims salient. According to reports received last night, the Germans appear to be destroying huge quantities of material and munitions preparatory to evacuating this pocket created by their costly advance. They have experienced increasing difficulty in maintaining their communication in the salient, being unable to use most of the roads leading northward, owing to the constant activity of Allied aviators and artillery.

To cover the rearward movement, the Germans throughout yesterday made powerful counter-attacks along the whole battlefront in desperate efforts to check the Allied troops' advance. Despite opposition, Generalissimo Foch's forces progressed largely on vital points of the line. The village of the Epieds, six miles north-east of Chateau Thierry, was captured and much ground gained. Important gains have also been made in the Soissons region, where General Mangin is tightening his grip on Mont de Paris, commanding the approaches to Soissons.

On the front south-west of Rheims, British Divisions did excellent work yesterday, realising a further advance and taking a large number of prisoners. At no point did the Germans advance, despite the fact that a large number of fresh troops were thrown into the line to succeed in pushing back the Allied troops. The enemy reinforcements include troops from Prince Rupprecht's Army, who had been resting since the drive for the coast.

AMERICA'S GREAT EFFORT.

300,000 Troops Cross Atlantic Monthly.

London, July 23.
In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chichester Money stated that 300,000 American troops were now crossing the Atlantic monthly, of which two-thirds were conveyed in British ships. Sufficient supplies and war materials for the Allies were also being carried—(Cheers).

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, July 23.
In the House of Commons, the Irish Nationalists were present after many weeks' abstention. Mr. Dillon gave notice of a motion condemning the Government's Irish policy as alienating and exasperating the Irish people and declaring that the only true solution of the problem "is to put in operation without delay the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic utterance at Washington's grave."

PORTUGAL'S LOYALTY.

London, July 23.
Reuter's learns that Senhor Sidonio Pais, President of Portugal, speaking at the opening of the Portuguese Parliament, emphasised Portugal's loyalty to the Allies' cause. He referred to many proofs of confidence from the Allied Governments, and particularly the British notification of the intention to raise the British representation in Lisbon to the rank of an Embassy.

FOOD FOR THE ALLIES.

America's Splendid Effort.

London, July 23.
The American Food Controller, Mr. Hoover, speaking at the Mansion House, said that owing to America's efforts there would be no need to restrict shipments of foodstuffs to Europe during the forthcoming year. America could furnish in port alone the whole needs of the Allies as regards meat.—(Cheers). Indeed the period of anxieties of the Allies in connection with essential foods was now past.—(Cheers). Mr. Hoover contrasted the food situation of the Allies with that of the enemy, within whose lines the dominating fact was hunger. The Austro-Germans were daily seizing the already short supplies of the peoples whom they crushed and whose lost lives through malnutrition and starvation until the next harvest year would be far larger than the casualties on the Western Front. The Allies would make every sacrifice, short of their own defeat and the final extinction of the lamp of civilization, to maintain alive at least the people of Belgium and Northern France.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALBANIAN SUCCESSES.

Six Hundred More Prisoners.

London, July 23.
A French Eastern communique states:—In Albania, after a series of desperate struggles which were sometimes hand-to-hand, we drove the Austrians from all positions south of the Holta River. We captured during the past two days six hundred prisoners and twelve machine-guns.

Italian Captures.

London, July 23.
An Italian official message says:—We captured the heights north of Berat in Albania and further east the French occupied the heights on the left bank of the Holta.

The Advance Continues.

London, July 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica, writing on July 19, says the Franco-Italian advance in Albania continues. The Italians crossed the Devoli north of Berat, while the French on the right, clearing Gora, one of the highest mountains between the Devoli and Skumbi Rivers, are threatening the high road between Struga and north-west of Ochrida, which is occupied by the Bulgarians, and El Basan.

CAPTURES ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 23.
An Italian official message states:—We captured a mountain gun, six machine-guns and a large quantity of ammunition at Corro di Cavinto on July 19. We also recovered much bridging material abandoned by the enemy on the Lower Piave.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

What the British are Doing.

London, July 23.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated, with regard to the operations in Mesopotamia, that our ally the King of Hedjaz and the Arab armies along the line between Basra and Maan had recently caused 2,000 Turkish casualties and had destroyed two locomotives and 122 culverts, while the bridges and railway communication between the two points mentioned had been permanently interrupted. The Sherif Ali had captured five Turkish convoys aggregating 1,500 camels and the Sherif Abdull had severely defeated the Emir of Hail.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Mesopotamian Political Administration is making very satisfactory progress in redeeming the country from the state of ruin into which it had fallen under the Turks. Thirteen Government primary schools and four Municipal State-aided schools had been opened and extension classes in agriculture had been started. The local demand for education was very insistent and was being met as rapidly as the supply of teachers permitted. Large tracts of land hitherto untilled had been ploughed up, mechanical tractors and artillery horses being utilised in this connection. The opening up of the country by road, rail and improved water transport, and the establishment of security on the highways, had resulted in an increase of trade and a reduction in prices. The contrast between the improved conditions in Mesopotamia and those of the neighbouring country occupied by the Turks had impressed the population, whose relations with our troops were excellent. The opinion was frequently expressed that the British meant well by the Arab race.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF AMERICA.

Tug and Coal Barges Sunk.

London, July 23.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, a German submarine sank a tug and three coal barges off Cape Cod. Men, women and children on board were saved. The attack was witnessed from the shore. Two shells from the submarine fell close to the beach and four others on the mainland. A seaplane drove off the submarine.

What American Officials Think.

Later.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that official circles regard the sinkings off Cape Cod as an exhibition of German frightfulness in a vain effort to lower American morale.

BRITISH RAIDERS STILL BUSY.

London, July 23.
The Air Ministry reports:—Our aeroplanes on the afternoon of July 22 hit the main station at Offenburg. Bombs were seen in the sidings. One hostile machine was destroyed. All our machines returned. We repeatedly attacked aerodromes the same evening with good results. Fires and explosions were observed. We bombed and machine-gunned other targets.

HELP FOR RUSSIA.

Agreement Between Allies and Murman Council.

London, July 24.
A Russian wireless message says the text has been issued of an Agreement between Great Britain, the United States, France and the Murman Regional Council providing for co-ordinated action for the defence of the Murman region against the German coalition Powers. The Agreement describes the region as the former Alexandrovsk District of the Province of Archangel and provides that the Entente shall equip and instruct the Russian armed forces of Murman, which, it is stipulated, shall be under Russian command. The Entente undertakes not to interfere with Murman internal affairs, while the Regional Council undertakes most rigid precautions against espionage. The Entente undertakes to secure food and staple requirements for the Murman population and also the necessary technical equipment and financial assistance for the Murman authorities.

The Agreement is binding until normal relations between the Russian central authority of the one part and the Murman Council and the Entente of the other are re-established. The Entente disclaims any idea of conquering any part of Murman and jointly with the Murman Council declares that the only object of the Agreement is to guard Murman integrity for a great and united Russia.

IN THE CLOUDS.

Steering by Compass.

The compasses with which our long distance Bombers, and all our night machines are now fitted are the result of the labours of leading scientific experts: their accuracy can be trusted even to small distances. The initial difficulty in their use was due to the attraction of the metal in the aircraft which prevents the correction of the compass as on board ship, but scientific skill has prevailed and the instrument which was at first of small help, if any, has become a real guide.

Prominent among the formidable array of instruments which meets the eye of the novice in the cockpit of an aeroplane is his compass, now one of the most useful parts of his equipment. All machines, however, are not equipped with the same kind of compass. Some, for instance, whose work lies but a few miles over the line, have less elaborate instruments than the long-distance and night flying machines, both of which are supplied with the most perfect compasses which science can supply.

Not infrequently the aeronaut who flies by night or in the cloud owes his own safety and the attainment of his object mainly to his compass, as not a few records of air adventures have shown.

In a certain squadron an officer named H—and his observer were chosen for a special and important task. The weather was cloudy and the sky full of thick white cumulus, reaching from 5,000 feet up to perhaps 15,000 feet. Behind this screen any machine was safe from enemy attacks and anti-aircraft fire. H—might have sailed about for hours undetected for although his engines might be heard the machine was lost behind the banks of opaque cloud.

But H—was no novice, and his observer was an expert, so they resolved to find their objective by compass.

In three minutes they were out of sight of the ground; in ten well over the enemy lines. The tiny instrument, these needle quivered at about 85 degrees, was their only guide, their one chance of safe attack and quick return.

Now the difficulty of compass flying is extreme: one's impression being that the machine is going, in spite of its guidance, anywhere but in the right direction. Occasions are not unknown when a machine has emerged from a bank of clouds, upside down, and pilots tell us of hair-breadth escapes from collisions, and other perils associated particularly with cloud, mist, and fog.

After about half an hour's flying, with a speed of 100 miles an hour, H—shut off his engine and dived. In three minutes they were below the dense mist, and the large town, their objective lay just beneath them.

Great was the consternation of the inhabitants: Never before had a single machine in broad daylight dared to attack them.

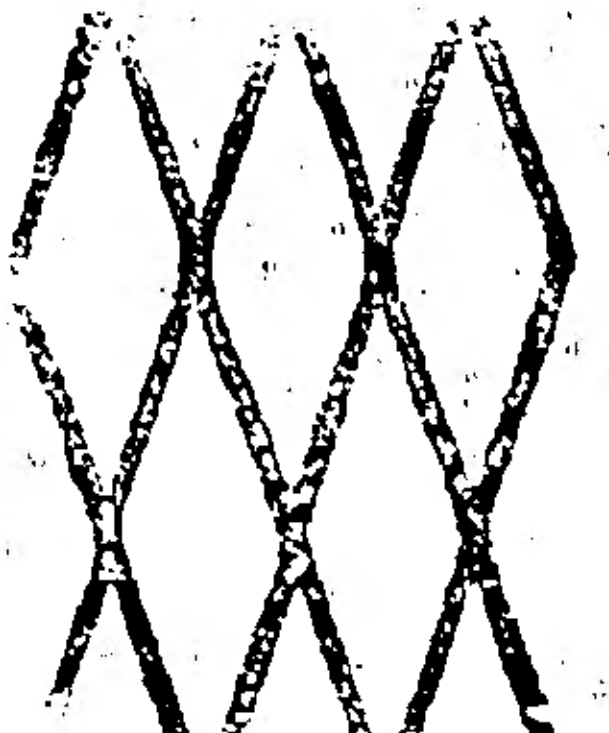
Without any waste of time, H—proceeded to distribute his load of bombs over the particular military objective in view. While the machine circled round to observe their effect, A terrific fire was opened from below. The aeroplane whistled through their tailplane and rigging yet they came out unscathed. Four minutes later they were in the clouds again, and the danger over. Then H—despite the cold of the high altitude, mopped his brow with his leather gauntlet. "Hot work that!" said he. "Rather!" acquiesced his observer with a nod of satisfaction. Thirty-five minutes later they landed.

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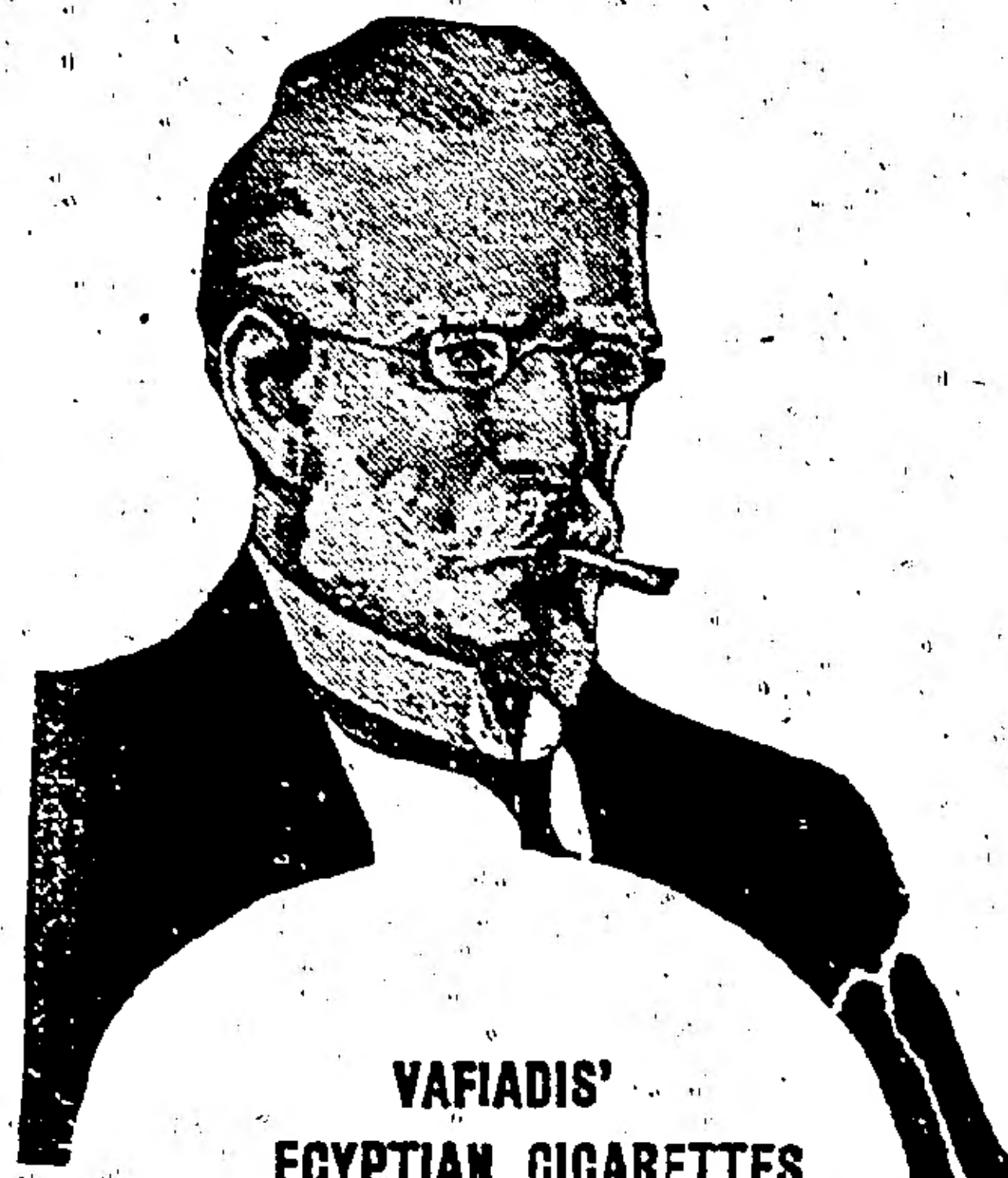
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GENERAL NEWS.

Boy of 13 Earns \$2 a Week.

When a boy of 13 was sum-
moned in the Woolwich Children's
Court for gambling in the street
it was stated that he had just
started work, and his first week's
wages were \$2 1s. 0yd. "Scanda-
lous!" declared the magistrate.

Actress's Divorce Suit.

Mrs. Maidie Florence Dudley-
Ward, an actress, was in the
Divorce Court granted a decree
nisi, on the ground of desertion
and misconduct by her husband,
Capt. Chas. H. Dudley-Ward.
There was no defence. Petitioner
was married in July, 1901, but in
consequence of respondent refus-
ing to live with her petitioner
obtained an order for restitution of
conjugal rights in 1914. After-
wards he was found to be living
with another lady at a flat in
Clementine Inn.

Munitioners' Morals.

At the annual meeting of the
Church Pastoral Aid Society
Canon Hodges, Vicar of Aston,
Birmingham, referred to the call-
ing of girls from the country
districts to work on munitions,
and asked: "Are they righteous
let? One is a little bit anxious
about the future home life of
England. Things seem somewhat
to be disintegrated. There is
a great deal of freedom in the
language of the girls in our
munition works, a great deal of
what we call 'poison gas,' which
has to be got rid of."

Morals in the Army.

The Upper House of Convoca-
tion yesterday had before them a
resolution from the Lower House
which suggested the holding of a
conference with representatives of
all Christian denominations with
regard to the necessity of a wise
courageous, and united offensive
against moral evil. The Bishop
of Lichfield, speaking of "com-
mercialised vice," said that the
ramifications of the evil were very
difficult to detect. The law on
the white slave traffic had done
good, but there were still great
evils in connection with that
traffic with which the best efforts
of the police had been unable to
cope. The subject of promiscuous
immorality was a disagreeable
one, but facts must be faced. The
evil had probably increased
owing to increased knowledge
regarding certain preventives.
What was needed was education
—not simply sex education, but
education which meant reverence
for oneself and for women. The
President stated that a conference
was to be held at the War Office
at an early date. Representatives
of the American forces as well as
our own were to take part, on the
invitation of the Secretary for
War, in discussing moral questions
in the Army. The resolution was
approved.

Peasage Puzzles.

"If you were calling on Lady
Montgomeryshire, you would ask
the servant who opened the door
to you: 'Is her ladyship at
home?' not: 'Is Lady Mont-
gomeryshire at home?' He
would expect this form of address
from you, and would use it him-
self." Little points like this
are cleared up by "Armiger"
in his book on "Titles"
(A. and O. Black; 1s. 6d. net).
Unless you wish to stamp your-
self as a social inferior, you must
not say "My Lord" or "My
Lady" in talking to a peer or
peeress. It was the custom to do
so not very long ago, when
differences of rank were more
sharply defined, but now it is not
done, except by servants and de-
pendents. In speaking to a peer,
however, it is allowable to refer
to his wife as "her ladyship." If
you consider yourself on a footing
of social equality with a Duke,
you don't call him "Your Grace."
You simply say "Duke"; but it
is not good form to keep repeat-
ing the title. "Armiger" is
a record of popular novelists
"who love the peasage better than
they know its ways." He warns
us, for example, that the title
"Honourable" is never used in
speech; so that the stoutheaded
novelist's devotion to "the
Honourable Jim" and "the Hon-
ourable Tom" is all wrong.
Unlike the temporal peer, the
Lords Spiritual are given the
titles of "Your Grace" or "My
lord" in conversation—possibly,
says the author, because the clergy
enjoy it so.

NOTICE.

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NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.
All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
£50.CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPESAND FITTINGS.
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4, DES VREUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2290. HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prisoners at Play.

Stephen Bloomer, the famous footballer, who recently arrived in England for internment, after spending a half year's detention at Riebel, states in a letter to his wife at Derby that he has been appointed professional coach at Stadion, Amsterdam. He has already played for his new club before 15,000 spectators, in a match with a team of British players, which included several well-known professionals.

German Peril in Russia.

Lord Dunsborough, at the Automobile Club, said there was great danger that the Germans would mobilise the Russians and use them against us. He had been assured that the natural resources of Russia, which the Germans are now to develop, were far more immense than the whole resources of the United States and Canada, so that if Germany could exploit Russia she would be in the position of the persistent enemy of civilisation.

The Kirchner Girl.

Ruby Lorraine, famous on the Continent as the original Kirchner girl, has been engaged by Messrs. Briff and Perkins for one of the principal roles in their new musical play at a West-end theatre in the near future. Before the war she was reported to be engaged to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. Miss Lorraine is an English girl, 22 years old, and was born near Windsor. Her agreement with Messrs. Briff and Perkins stipulates that she must be billed as "the most beautiful girl in the world."

Mit Nodding on.

The Bishop of Chelmsford, at a meeting of the Free and Open Church Association, urged the incumbents in his diocese to open the churches every day. One clergyman said that some years ago when his church was open daily he found a man inside stark naked, and he had to shut up the church. The man said he was changing his clothes. "If I had found a man like that in the Bishop's Green Church," said the Bishop, "I should have taken away his clothes and kept them until he had said his prayers." (Laughter.) The Bishop said that one incumbent, who had around him a large number of munition workers would not open his church. "He absolutely defies me," he quotes the law to me. He has sent me I don't know how many different decisions which have been given, and extracts from law books.

Opera Singer's Failure.

The creditors of Mr. Otto Tamini, operatic singer and company director, met in London. Born at Mannheim, the debtor came to this country in 1902, and subsequently became naturalised. He states that he owns some 190 acres of oil-bearing land in Galicia, which he values at £300,000. He returns his liabilities at £16,246. The debtor attributes his position to the falling-off of his singing engagements, which yielded him from £75 to £250 nightly, his inability to realise his property, and other causes. He appears to have lost £20,000 in connection with a scheme for the construction of a motor road between London and Brighton, in regard to which he had provided a syndicate with a capital of £250,000. A trustee was appointed.

Rhine Bridges.

According to a Berlin official telegram, the Kaiser has sent the following message to the Crown Prince:—"It is a great pleasure to me to tell you that I have today given orders that the Rhine railway bridge near Engers, which is being built in great times and is to render important services in the country's defence, shall be called the Crown Prince Wilhelm Bridge. The administration of the Prussian State Railways, which made this proposal to me, deserves thereby gratefully to perpetuate your name as an army leader." The Kaiser has conferred similar honours on Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff by having the Rhine bridge near Radevormbach called the Field-Marshal General von Hindenburg Bridge, and the Rhine bridge near Remagen the Quartermaster-General of Infantry Ludendorff Bridge.

NOTICES.

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S.S. "NANKING"
(AMERICAN REGISTRY 14,000 TONS)

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New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers, Comfort, Safety.

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Agent,

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Telephone 1934.

GENERAL NEWS.

Are Concerts Too Long?

Dr. T. B. Hyslop, at the Medical Society, said he knew a parrot which ignored all music except the overture to "Tannhauser," to which it gave rapt attention, and accompanied by a crescendo to a screeching fortissimo, and then a diminuendo. He believed that on medico-psychological grounds neither the special senses nor the discriminative faculties were able to maintain their alertness through any performance of more than an hour. Our concerts were too long.

Sergeant-Major Flora Sandes.

Sergeant-Major Flora Sandes, of the Serbian Army, the only British woman who has fought in the ranks in the present war, left Waterloo Station on her return to join her regiment at Salonika. In her khaki Serbian uniform, high riding boots, and peaked cap, Miss Sandes looked a striking figure as she chatted to her friends. The military attaché to the Crown Prince of Serbia, Capt. Yovanovitch, and representatives of the Scottish Women's Hospital units and the Green Cross Reserve Ambulance were on the platform to see her off.

No-Conscription Leaflet.

Miss Violet Tillard, general secretary of the No-Conscription Fellowship, was, at Bow-street Police Court, fined \$100 and 19

guineas costs for refusing to furnish the name and address of the printer of a leaflet headed: "March, 1918: For Private Circulation: N.O.F." A similar summons against Lydia Sergeant Smith, a clerk in the "N.O.F." office, was dismissed. On behalf of Miss Tillard notice of appeal was given. According to the police evidence, Miss Tillard, when questioned, admitted that the Fellowship was responsible for distribution of the leaflet, of which 4,000 copies had been printed. When asked the name of the printer she declined to give it, saying the responsibility was hers, and she would not get anyone else into trouble.

"Germans Want you to Go."

The Prime Minister received last evening the following telegram from recently Woolwich Arsenal workers:—"This public meeting of the workers in Woolwich Arsenal send you hearty greetings. Hold fast, we are with you, because you are the people's Prime Minister and our symbol of victory. The Germans want you to go, the pacifists want you to go, the pro-Germans want you to go but we, the workers, do not want you to go. Your enemies are our enemies, damn them all! God save England!—(Signed) G. O. J. Stubbs, 36, Radcliff-road, Balham, S.W.12. Mr. Stubbs received the following reply: I am very grateful for the kindly sentiments you convey in your telegram.—D. Lloyd George.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply:—Box 420, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK for a year. Four bedrooms, five bathrooms, grass Tennis Court. Apply E. Potter, Prince's Buildings.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—HOUSE at THE PEAK 6 to 8 rooms, on or about 1st October next, furnished, or unfurnished. Apply Box 1410 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Nicely FURNISHED FLAT of 3 or 4 rooms, with all conveniences. Reply stating terms etc. to Box 1406 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—A TEMPORARY CLERK for work in a Military Office at Hongkong. Must be experienced in accounts and registration of correspondence. For particulars apply in person to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To employ an ASSAYER. Apply to Box 1402 (for 2 weeks) c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—An experienced BUSINESS MAN to take charge of out-port branch office. Bond required \$10,000. Address Box 1411 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—To rent completely FURNISHED HOUSE, for a period of 6 months or more. Answers giving particulars to Box 1401 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

LOST.—FOX TERRIER, large black head, no tail, black patch on hind quarters. Answers to name of Tinker. Reward if brought to 3, Canton Ailes, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CRUISER YACHT containing CABIN with DINGY and numerous accessories. Price reasonable. Apply Box 1413 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—Excelsior MOTOR CYCLE with SIDE CAR, spare tyres, lamp, tools &c. Any reasonable offer accepted. Owner leaving the Colony. Apply to 1412 Hongkong Telegraph.

PERSONAL.

WILL Mr. C. THARVALD ANDERSON call on Ko Lock, c/o Man Loong Co., No. 5, Victoria Street, Hongkong. Ko Lock has something important to communicate.

NOTICES.

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

NOTICES.

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MEN'S

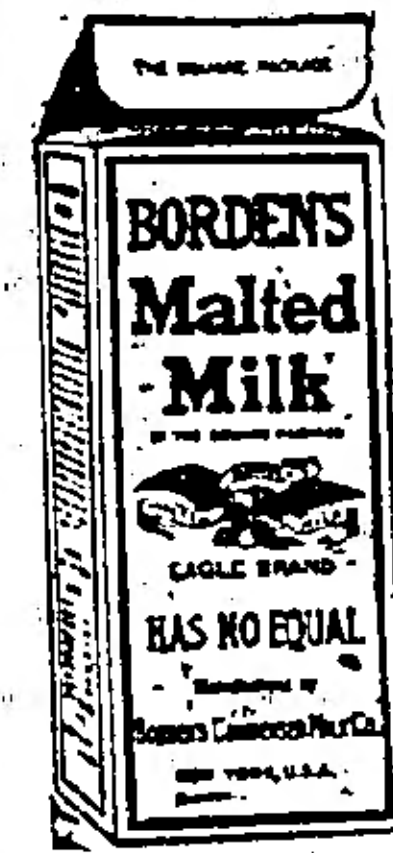
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ALL SIZES 75CENTS PER PAIR.

SUMMER FEEDING OF INFANTS



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This is of vital importance in feeding stubborn Gastro-Intestinal and Infantile Diarrhoea cases during warm weather, as it results in Rapid Absorption and Complete Assimilation of the food without danger of increased fermentation or laxative tendency.

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The MINERAL WATER
THAT FILLS YOU WITH
INVIGORATING HEALTH

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MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS
TELEPHONE 436.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.

THE ADULTERATION OF COMMODITIES.

In the course of his interesting report on the trade of Tientsin, Mr. F. W. Maiz, Commissioner of Customs, touches on many points that are of much interest to merchants generally on the China Coast but of none more interesting, we venture to say, than where he deals with the thoroughly improper practice by some Chinese merchants of adulterating and substituting certain commodities, chiefly those that are handled for export purposes. This grievance is, of course, an old one and much has been done, and with not a little success, in regard to it so far as cotton and wool are concerned. It was not, however, before certain bodies were organized and a very great amount of hard work gone through that the widespread grievances in regard to the adulteration of cotton and wool were to a large extent successfully coped with. The complaint that Mr. Maiz and others now call attention to is not with regard to these commodities but to others that are more than ever being dealt with by exporters. Organizations cannot, of course, be formed to meet with this grievance in individual cases, but not a little could be done were exporters generally to take a firmer stand against the probable delinquents than seems to have been the case in the past. Mr. Maiz's suggestion is that merchants should adopt some form of adulteration law on the lines of the American Food and Drugs Act, which he believes "would undoubtedly benefit the growing trade of this port."

Mr. Maiz is under no misapprehension regarding the question of adulteration and says so specifically, and as the matter is of such vital importance to merchants generally in this part of the world we shall quote his exact words. He says: "It seems worth while to call attention to the practices of adulteration and substitution which are so rife in the export commodities of the Tientsin district, and to suggest that means be taken to check or prevent them. The fact that the Tientsin export trade has continued from year to year and that the produce so exported has found a good footing on foreign markets is principally due to the initiative and enterprise of the foreign exporting firms. These firms, however, do little else than buy their requirements in the best state in which they can get them, and they are now no doubt fully accustomed to these practices and make allowances accordingly. This does not obviate the necessity that some endeavour should be made to improve in quality the condition in produce as it leaves the native producer or middleman's hands. Evidence of adulteration has been detected in wool, cotton, hides, mink, wheat, walnuts, and recently in carpets. Wool, for example, which in some cases has travelled overland for fifty days before reaching Tientsin, has been found to contain as much as thirty per cent. dirt and other foreign matter. Even allowing that part of this is collected in a natural and unpreventable way, it seems obvious that the cost of transport is considerably increased by these short-sighted methods. It is said, indeed, that wool is purposely sprinkled with oil to help it to catch the dirt. The watering and other methods of weighting cotton are too well known to need mention and remedies have been adopted to prevent them as much as possible."

As will be noted, Mr. Maiz deals with the question fairly comprehensively and, as already pointed out, makes the sensible suggestion that merchants should adopt some such adulteration law as that of the American Food and Drugs Act, which, it might safely be concluded, would go a long way towards mitigating and, in time, of eradicating this pernicious evil, which has for so long been allowed to exercise its sway untrammelled. Only by strong measures are merchants likely to cope successfully with it now, and as the export trade of China is increasing, and is very likely to continue to increase, it is a matter of supreme importance that it should be considered fully and finally without further loss of time.

Helping Russia.

Further light on the recent Allied landing on the Marman Coast is provided by a message to hand this morning which shows that Britain, the United States and France have entered into a compact with the Marman Regional Council aiming at united effort to protect the region from German designs. In this Agreement we see the first tangible evidence of the Allied promise to help Russia to win back her integrity and to put a stop to enemy penetration in this distracted country. The Allies are now to instruct and equip Russian armed forces, to take steps to secure food and staple requirements for the Marman population, to supply technical equipment and to render financial assistance to the authorities in this important area. Affairs in Russia at the moment are in such a tangled condition that it is impossible to treat with the nation as a whole, and the only alternative therefore left to the Entente is to come to the aid of those elements which are known to be eager to set their country on the right path. That is what the Allies have now done, and from this beginning great results may arise to Russia herself and to the cause of the Entente generally.

A Striking Contrast.

In striking contrast to the ruin and devastation that invariably follows in the train of victories of either Germany or any of her Allies are the benefits that are conferred by the Allied Forces fighting for freedom. This is well illustrated in a statement just made by Lord Robert Cecil with reference to the British Mesopotamian Political Administration. Satisfactory progress, it will be heard with pleasure, is being made in redeeming the country from the state of ruin into which it had fallen under the Turks. What is actually being done is, as will be seen from the telegram, given in detail. It proves conclusively our contention that territory captured by our soldiers or those of our Allies is put to a very different use than territory captured by the enemy. The statement concludes with the following pregnant observation: "The contrast between the improved conditions in Mesopotamia and those of the neighbouring country occupied by the Turks has impressed the population, whose relations with our troops are excellent. The opinion is frequently expressed that the British mean well by the Arabian race."

No Anxiety Regarding Food.

The statement of Mr. Hoover, the American Food Controller, will be read with much satisfaction the world over, with, of course, the exception of our enemies who had fondly hoped that by their submarine campaign they could easily starve us into submission. Mr. Hoover is entirely of a different opinion—and says so. "Owing to America's efforts," he says, "there will be no need to restrict foodstuffs to Europe during the forthcoming year." He further makes an even more gratifying statement to the effect that "the period of anxieties of the Allies in connection with essential foods is now past," and contrasts the pleasing position and the prospects of the Allies with the situation that confronts the enemy. They, as Mr. Hoover rightly says, have nothing to look forward to but hunger. With the comfortable prospects before us, it is pleasing to know that the needs of those of our Allies who have been unfortunate will by no means be forgotten, and that we "shall make every sacrifice, short of our own defeat and the final extinction of the lamp of civilisation to maintain alive at least the people of Belgium and Northern France." That will be no easy matter considering the notorious rapacity of our enemies.

V. C.'s Tenth Time Wounded.

Probably no other fighter has figured in the casualty lists more times than Brigadier-General A. Carton de Wiart, V.C., D.S.O., who was recently reported wounded for the tenth time.

DAY BY DAY.

WE MAY GIVE ADVICE, BUT WE CANNOT GIVE CONDUCT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the flight across the Channel in 1910 by M. Bleriot.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

A Grim Discovery.
The body of a Chinese woman living at No. 44 Yui Sha village was found hanging from her balcony yesterday.

Typhoon Warning.
The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.15 p.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Bashi Channel, moving north.

New Use for Carpets.
At the Police Court this morning a Chinese was charged with stealing a carpet belonging to the Chief Officer of a ship in Harbour. Defendant said he took the carpet to shield himself from the rain. Mr. Wolfe sent him to prison for a month's hard labour.

Magistrate's Double Capacity.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with crying his wares in Hollywood Road. Defendant denied the charge. His Worship told him that he (Mr. Wood) had been a witness and heard him crying out his goods. A fine of \$4 was inflicted.

N. Y. K. Map.
We have received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha an artistic map of the world, mounted on stout canvas, showing the route taken by the Company's steamers and the railway connections. The map is exceedingly well got up and besides most useful for reference it is so tastefully presented that it will adorn the walls of any office.

More Piracy.
The master of a junk has reported to the Police that on the 23rd, while at Tai Loong, Mira Bay, his boat was boarded by three men who were armed with rifles and revolvers. He and his crew were driven below and the junk battered. The robbers then sailed the junk into Chinese waters where they transferred the cargo, valued at \$2,400, and after releasing the master and crew, sailed away.

The Tai O Tragedy.
With regard to the case of the coxswain of the steam launch who rendered such timely aid in the Tai O tragedy, to which a correspondent yesterday referred, we understand that the Police authorities are fully acquainted with the services he rendered and that the matter is being brought to the notice of Government with a view to a recognition of his prompt action.

The "Khashi Bag."
Mrs. M. Troy has to-day forwarded a further draft for \$20 to the Weekly Dispatch Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, as a result of collections by the "Little Khashi Bag." This brings the total secured by the bag up to no less a sum than \$470. That the smoke secured by this means reach the troops is shown by the fact that within the past week three more batches of postcards from recipients have been received locally, and these show that the cigarettes often reached our brave Tommies when they were run out of stocks. The little bag is still open for contributions large or small.

Sanitary Coolie Charged.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Sanitary Board Coolie was charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of canvas belonging to the Sanitary Department. Evidence was given by a Chinese to the effect that he saw defendant selling the piece of canvas to a woman for \$2.50. An Inspector of the Sanitary Board said defendant was a very cute thief. There were over four sheets missing from Kennedy Road Hospital, and he believed defendant had pawned them. The case was adjourned. Another man was charged with receiving. Defendant said he knew nothing about it, his wife having brought the canvas. The woman said she was offered it for \$2.50 and bought it. Defendant was discharged.

YESTERDAY'S TRIBUNAL.

Some Interesting Cases.

At yesterday's sitting of the Military Service Tribunal, the Chairman, dealing with the case of Mr. F. A. Mackintosh, said he was 31 and married. They had read his papers and they understood that he was the managing director of the firm. He held the larger portion of the shares and the remainder were held by a few friends. He himself established the business in 1912 and had been in sole charge ever since. He put it to the Tribunal that the business was and always had been a single-handed one under his personal management.

Mr. Mackintosh said there was a mis-statement on this point, as it was stated in the papers that there was no unit man in the firm. Mr. McKenna, whom he engaged in 1918, was unfit. The statement in the papers had caused a little talk in the Colony and people might misconstrue the statement and say that he was trying to cover up behind this man.

The Chairman continued to read from the papers saying that the business had steadily grown and he imported a large amount of goods and a considerable amount were on order. Generally the business had been entirely dependent on him and his leaving would involve its closing down, which he put to the Tribunal would be detrimental to the interests of British trade. He also pointed out that the Home Government allowed the manufacture of these goods and therefore recognised the whole sale and retail trade.

With regard to his assistant Mr. McKenna, before the war he (Mr. Mackintosh) arranged to get an assistant from Home, but he did not come out owing to the war. In December 1916 he got his present assistant from Canada, engaging him as an unit man. Could he take charge of the business?

Mr. Mackintosh:—No sir. We understand you are prepared to release him to act as a substitute for a fit man if necessary?—Yes.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption. The Tribunal decided that exemption should be granted.

Gerin Drevard and Co.
In the case of Mr. J. D. Birrell, of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Co., the Chairman said the firm carried on business as general merchants and consulting engineers. A letter had been sent to the Tribunal signed by Mr. Gerin which stated that the firm had contracts for the supply of foodstuffs with the naval authorities here. The contracts were not considerable. They also had contracts with the Chinese authorities of the Kowloon-Canton Railway for the supply of air brake parts, which was a fairly large matter. In addition there were contracts for the supply of machinery for the new powerhouse of the Hongkong Electric Company. The firm put it to the Tribunal that the work was in the Imperial interests and in the essential interests of the Colony and they and Mr. Birrell asked for absolute exemption.

Before the war there was no office in Hongkong and now there were three Europeans.

Mr. Birrell stated that Mr. Gerin was only here temporarily and at present was away on a trip to Canton. Two European ladies were also employed.

Mr. Birrell, the Chairman continued, was the only British subject, and was 29, single, and a commercial engineer. He was in charge of the office here. The Chairman:—Are you the manager of the business in Mr. Gerin's absence? Mr. Birrell:—I am manager of the firm at all times.

The Chairman said Mr. Birrell also put forward two personal grounds for exemption. The first was that he was an Australian and there was no conscription act in Australia. He (the Chairman) did not think he realised that the Tribunal had nothing to do with the laws of Australia but had powers under a Hongkong Ordinance which applied to all male British subjects. The Tribunal decided against him on that point. The other point was that the Tribunal had

no jurisdiction because he was not permanently resident in Hongkong. They saw from the papers that he had been with the firm 17 months.

Mr. Birrell said he was engaged in America and arrived here in May last year.

In your form in answer to question 14 you say you are not permanently resident in Hongkong as your business frequently calls you to Canton. About how often does it call you to Canton?—On an average about two days a week.

You spend the greater part of your time here. Where do you live?—At the Hongkong Hotel. Are you a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps?—No, sir.

You say the Tribunal has no jurisdiction because you are not a permanent resident of Hongkong. I do not think you have read the words of the Ordinance, which says "for the time being ordinarily resident in the Colony."

Mr. Birrell said he had not studied the wording of the Ordinance.

The Chairman:—The Tribunal is against you on that point. There is only one point left, that is your being essential to the business here.

Mr. Birrell said he was the only engineer in the firm and was responsible for engineering here in Canton, Haiphong and Saigon. Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

The Chairman announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that Mr. Birrell be temporarily exempted until October 12th in order that he might make arrangements.

Mr. Birrell:—Very good sir. I give notice that at the end of that time I will make an appeal. Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke. In the case of Mr. J. B. Thompson, of Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, the Chairman said they understood that the business of the firm was that of engineers and marine surveyors and steamship managers. Mr. Thompson told them that he was managing several ships under the Shipping Control scheme of the local Government and under requisition by the Imperial Government.

The Tribunal had a list of the ships. The firm were also consulting superintendent engineers to the Pacific Mail Company and marine surveyors to the Robert Dollar Company. Mr. Thompson put it to the Tribunal that his work was of an essential character both Imperially and locally and he also put it that he personally was essential, that he could not be spared. He was 36 years of age and single, an engineer and manager of the firm.

After Mr. Thompson had answered a number of questions, the chairman announced that he would be exempted.

Available Men.
Before the Tribunal rose the Chairman said:—Mr. Jenkin has prepared a list of names of persons with their various qualifications who are prepared to tender whole or part time assistance in order to liberate men who could not otherwise be spared. Any firms in the position to utilise such assistance are requested to apply to Mr. Jenkin.

War Anniversary Service.

We are asked to state that there will be special prayers at St. John's Cathedral on August 4, the fourth anniversary of the Empire's declaration of war with Germany. H.M. the King has asked that the day may be observed as a day of prayer through the Empire. The collections at the services will be given to the fund for Church Army Huts, for which a special appeal is being made in view of the fact that fifty-two of these huts were lost in the recent retirement.

Stolen Bags.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese was charged with the larceny of 12 gunny bags. Defendant pleaded guilty and said he intended to sell the bags in order to get money to buy rice with. A Chinese constable said that when he arrested defendant he was told that the bags were his bedding. Later he admitted he had stolen them. Defendant was sent to the prison for three weeks' hard labour.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANEOUS.

Recently, just because a British communique was so hot and a half late, we began to worry and fret, says the Daily Chronicle. But what must on account have suffered between anxiety and expectation in Vast too days? It is difficult to believe it, but actually news came faster to England in Napoleon's time than it does from Gail in Caesar's day. The speed of the horse to the coast, the state of the wind and water, and the seaworthiness of the little trans-Channel boat, determined the number of days occupied in bringing tidings of the greatest battles.

If the recommendations of Lord Bryce's report are adopted the all of the Second Chamber will be reduced by at least one-half. The scheme provides for a House of 327 elected members, supposing Ireland to be left out of it, and in addition the Law Lords and its Princes of the Blood, bringing the total to about 335. There are now some 680 persons entitled to a seat in the House of Lords. Large additions have been made in recent years. In the last edition of Erskine May's "Parliamentary Practice" the same tendency is observed, with the note that "in February 1906 there were 613."

The human factor—in war that is the thing that will tell in the long run. It is the individual who believes in individuality, and General Foch ever since he became a military professor has been at pains to drive into his pupils' heads the unchanging and unchangeable character of war's fundamental principles, as "The New Europe" reminds us. "No invention, no new machine, no increase in the number of your effectives can change the inexorable laws of war. Great commanders may sometimes appear to achieve success by breaking the rules, but examine it closely and you will find that the career of each of them is a crowning vindication of what I have told you."

Probably there will not be so much zeal displayed to be the first to post a three-halfpenny as there was to dispatch the first penny letter. The name of the man to achieve this feat has been preserved. He was Mr. Samuel Lines, Rowland Hill's former drawing-master. "Determined that in Birmingham no one should get the start of him," writes Mrs. Eleanor Smyth, a daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, "Mr. Lines wrote to my father a letter of congratulation, and waited outside the Post Office till at midnight... a clock rang out the last stroke of 12. Then, knocking up the astonished clerk on duty, he handed in the letter and the copper fee, and laconically remarked: 'A penny, I believe.'"

London to Brighton for twopenny proved too good to last long, even for the astute Fulphusky. A platform ticket at London Bridge and a friend with ditto at the other end worked smoothly enough until authority became curious about the number of "spectators," and examined the passes midway. Alas! owners of South Coast property have no such easy remedy against the alien who rents a house and lets it out to several families. A "house party" of 40 persons is not unknown in London-by-the-Sea—or Sardinia, as it is called inter-alien.

Law Lords are quite a modern creation. Not until 1876 was provision made by statute for the appointment of four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. They enjoy the rank of Baron and are entitled to a writ of summons for life, but their dignity does not descend to their sons. Ex-Lord Chancellors are also Law Lords in another sense. There are now the unusual number of four, all of whom have sat on the woolsack in the last dozen years or so—Lord Halsbury, Lord Loreburn, Lord Haldane and Lord Buckmaster.

Nightingales More Numerous.

Nightingales are this year unusually numerous among the shore-brakes of Epping Forest and Hainault Forest.

TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNAL.

Talkoo Dock Cases to be Considered.

The Tribunal sits to consider the following cases to-morrow:—
China Light & Power Co. v. G. Stark, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Hongkong & China Gas Co. v. J. Bothwick and L. J. Blackburn, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)
Commercial Union Assurance Co. v. G. A. Dambarton, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Messrs. Leigh & Orange. v. G. G. Wood, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. v. R. Hall, medically fit.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—
P. D. Sutherland and J. J. Gibbison.

The following men of military age are absent from the Colony on leave:—
F. G. Turnbull.

Talkoo Dockyard & Engineering Co.

The following are medically fit:—

1. G. T. Bird.
2. R. R. Gray.
3. G. Gerrard.
4. C. W. Brown.
5. R. Wallace.
6. D. M. McKay.
7. W. Weir.
8. J. B. Spiers.
9. J. Stewart.
10. G. W. Milne.
11. A. Chalmers.
12. A. M. Henderson.
13. D. Austin.
14. G. Redger.
15. B. K. Dawson.
16. G. Grott.
17. W. Brown.
18. W. McKay.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—
R. H. Cousins, C. O. Nelson, J. McCormick, J. A. Hunter, J. Macintosh, K. E. Greig, J. Russell, A. Hamilton, A. Stalker, A. B. Ramsey, J. W. Paton, G. E. Brown, F. Souter, J. P. Middleton, P. W. R. Ramsey, A. Aitchison, J. T. Green, J. Miller, J. F. Allen, W. J. Eldridge, W. Lytle, P. Anderson, N. McArthur, W. J. Clarke, J. Grimshaw, D. Lytle, W. R. Oswald, W. H. Prowse, C. Dickens, A. R. Osborne and E. A. Gibbs.

The following men of military age in this firm have not yet been medically examined:—
A. F. Goldfinch and J. C. Ferguson.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.R., state:—

The attention of Inspectors and Sergeants is drawn to D.O. 65 also to paragraph 4 (d) of the Regulations of the Governor-in-Council, set out at page 67 of the D. O. Book.

Monthly States.
Unit Commanders (see D.O. 1 (c)) are required to render Monthly States to this Office on or before the 4th day of each month. Forms must be obtained from the Secretary.

Parades and Patrol Reports.
These Reports are in future to be returned direct to this Office.

Search Supervisors.
Reference Orders of July 23/24, members of this Squad (except Ambulance) have been warned to report at Central instead of at the Wharves. Pending possible rearrangement of duties, they will, after reporting, be sent out either on Section Duty or to the Wharves. If sent to the Wharves, they will report off to the Reserve Sergeant in charge, and not at Central.

Departmental Orders.
On page 6, D. O. relating to Leave from the Colony is incorrectly numbered (9). It should be (6).

Sergeants.
All Sergeants are ordered to return their rifles to armory between the hours of 5.15 and 6 p.m. on Friday, July 26.

Headquarters Club.
The Band will play at the Club on Friday, July 26, from 6 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.

Glandinning Fund.
This Fund has been opened for the benefit of the widow and infant son of the late Sergeant Glandinning. A list is at Headquarters Club.

WAR COMMENT.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, May 14th, 1918.—It was America's day in London on Saturday when a regiment of "Sammy's" marched to Buckingham Palace to salute the King on their way from Somewhere to Somewhere Else. London is a little bit more about soldiers after all these years, and so many thousands of our own boys have marched away silently to war that one would hardly have expected such an enthusiastic reception as was handed out to the Americans.

But the London crowd knew what it was cheering about. These few hundreds were symbolical of the ultimate certain defeat of Germany by the Free Countries of the world. The cheers were for the ideals expressed by President Wilson and for the loyal promptitude with which United States, in the critical days that followed the opening of the Boche offensive, placed their troops at the disposal of the French and British commanders in France.

There have been people who thought that America was taking so overlong time to get going, that, considering she declared war over a year ago, there seemed very little to show for it. But we are realising that though little has been said about it, quite a lot has been done. Britain had been at war for over a year before she was in a position to launch at Loos, on September 25, 1915, her first offensive on a big scale—and that was a small affair of a few days compared with the battles of today. America, with the full agreement of the Allies decided that it would be better to complete her preparations—and remember that her line of communication is nearly 4,000 miles long—across a submarine-infested ocean—before she attempted to "deliver the goods." And to-day her preparations are complete, there are over 500,000 troops in France and they are really getting busy. The American weight is just beginning to be put into the scale. The German High Command will appreciate that soon. London appreciated it on Saturday when it gave a rousing welcome to the representatives of the United States.

The spirit of the Americans is just splendid. I was dining the other day with an officer of the U.S. Navy and he completely disillusioned me of any pre-war ideas I might have had about "Yankee swank." There is certainly nothing of that kind of thing about any of their officers or men over here that I have come in contact with. "Way home," he said, "they're just on tiptoe to be getting into action, and since the offensive started the re-organising offices have been simply besieged. It must have been like that over here back in '14." To him as a naval man, he said, the British Navy was just "it." It was inconceivable that a nation which produced the men who landed at Zeebrugge could ever be beaten. "We fellows are just humble pupils," he added. "You are old hands at this war game now and we have come to you to learn. And when we've learnt from you, we only hope that we shan't be found unworthy to fight on land and sea side by side with the Englishmen." And I know that he meant every word he said.

After Zeebrugge, Ostend. There was a Chinaman in a comic opera I once saw who hated another Chinaman so much that he threatened to commit suicide on the other fellow's doorstep. That is what the Vindictive has done to the Boche. Having made an undying reputation in the Zeebrugge show, the Vindictive owed the Germans something for the damage they had done to her, so she went and committed suicide magnificently on their doorstep—at Ostend, with the result that the exits of both their harbours are practically blocked. Of course the German official report says that "the blockading attempt has been completely foiled" and the entrance into the harbour is quite free. But then they also claim that their submarine piracy has been successful in face of the fact that American

INTERPORT LAWN TENNIS.

Shanghai v. Hankow and Kobe.

The Interport lawn tennis doubles match—Messrs. H. Toussaint and J. Elmore (Shanghai) against Messrs. Parbury (Hankow) and Roper (Kobe)—played on the Shanghai Cricket Club's ground last evening (says the N.C. Daily News of July 20) provided one of the best displays of tennis and one of the most exciting games that has been witnessed in Shanghai, and judging by the frequent outbursts of applause, the spectators, who must have numbered several hundreds, felt that they were having good value for their money.

The match resulted in a victory for the Shanghai pair by three sets to two—6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3—but it was either side's game until the closing stages of the final set. Shanghai's victory was principally due to better combination. Toussaint and Elmore knew each other's play and worked together splendidly. On the other hand, it was apparent that Parbury and Roper were not accustomed to playing together and they frequently lost points through misunderstanding. For this reason, Parbury had a tremendous lot of work to do, and did it admirably, but the pace told, and he and Roper were eventually outstayed by their opponents. Elmore played a particularly clever and steady game, a feature of which was his scientific lobbing and his splendid smashes at the net, in addition to his consistently good service. With Toussaint as a partner he had splendid support and the latter's play was particularly good. Roper was brilliant at times, but generally erratic. He missed several easy chances, but on many occasions retrieved other mistakes by wonderfully good placing and volleying which gave proof that at his best he is certainly in the first class locally. Parbury's form we had already seen, and he played well up to his reputation. He got through a tremendous lot of work and had a lot of running about to do, chiefly on account of his opponents' well placed lobs, but generally speaking whatever he did he did well.

transports are crossing the Atlantic un molested every day and that our meat ration has just been increased—a significant fact this. The best answer to such statements is to invite them to "tell that to the marines"—especially the marines who are engaged at Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Hampstead Heath, which many people associate only with coconut shies and merry-go-rounds and Bank Holiday doings, is beginning to look its very best. The lilac—do you recall the scent of the lilac?—and the may are in bloom and the trees are in full leafage. It is remarkable what a beautiful variety of soft colouring is provided by the diverse greens and copper of the trees and bushes. On Sunday afternoon I revelled in the experience of losing myself on the Heath. I have lived within a few miles of it nearly all my life but it is such a vast place that it is quite easy to lose one's way. Finally I reached the Spaniards road which was thronged with khaki and butcher-blue and—er, well, with silk stockings. You know what a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of in the spring. Well, the alluring sex was there in full fig, displaying all the allurements it dared. And not without success. It was a regular glad-eye parade—you know the sort of thing. On the command One, deft pupils smartly taking the time from the left-hand man. On the command Two give the left eyelid a sharp cut downward returning it immediately to its original position. On the command Three, seize the flapper with the right hand at the small, both arms close to the body, (see Infantry Training, page 56). But nobody got a better time than the poor convalescent soldiers. I saw one of them in an exaggerated perspiration, surrounded by a bevy of feminine sympathisers. He seemed to thoroughly enjoy himself. O Happy Hampstead! —OLD CHOCK.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

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WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

A WORD TO ONE WOMAN.

An Example to Follow.

If you are the woman to whom this is addressed, you will recognise yourself in the following description. The message and the offer are for you, be you woman or girl.

This woman is tired. She never has all the abounding energy which she envies in others. She has cold feet; they keep her awake. In the morning she is "tired to get up." Sleep has not refreshed her. Her appetite is poor; and she often suffers in more ways than anyone realises. She would sometimes take a day in bed if she could; occasionally she is obliged to. Her system is debilitated, and she sees no prospect of better health.

She need not endure this misery. Thousands of women know what relief from pain and an outlook of ill-health, and what new life to every part of the system Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people give women and girls. They have felt the new blood which these pills send coursing through their veins, and the new health tingling in their systems. If you recognise yourself in the above description, start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and join the ranks of the women they have helped.

A reporter has interviewed the wife of an instructor on one of His Majesty's warships, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkins, who resides at 90, Glendower Road, Pimlico, Plymouth. In the course of conversation she told a tale worth noting. "Several years ago," said Mrs. Parkins, "I suffered from a severe illness.

"For seven months I was under medical care, feeling weaker and weaker every day. I could not eat or sleep, while my limbs ached so fearfully that I couldn't bear to move them.

"I also had fainting fits, going off at the least exertion.

"I tried everything that it was possible to try," continued Mrs. Parkins, "but nothing seemed any good. One day I picked up a paper and in it read about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I decided to try them and began a course. After taking one bottle I noticed that my breathing was better; also I could enjoy food.

"Gradually I began to get stronger. Day by day my health improved, and in a short time I had recovered sufficiently to make a journey to the north of England. "I persevered steadily with the pills while away, and when I returned in six months to Devonport my friends did not recognise me. I was a new woman, and better in health than I had ever been since I was a girl. I owe my present good health, if not my life, to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

You cannot do better, if your health is low, than to start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people without delay. These pills are stocked by chemists, and are also obtainable from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Seaburn Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 for a bottle, \$2.10 for 6 bottles, post free.

Free.—There is much useful information in the little handbook, "Plain Talks," offered free to lady readers who send a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

PIRATES BUSY.

A Hongkong Steamer Looted.

Our Canton correspondent says the captain of steamboat Man Sung, plying between Hongkong and Wuchow, has reported to the Authority of Shun Hing that the ship left Shun Hing at midnight on the 18th inst. for Wuchow and when off the coast of Fan Yang was overtaken by a steam launch with 10 pirates. The pirates, after damaging the engines, looted the baggage and cargo to the value of over \$3,000. Four members of the crew and four passengers were kidnapped.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOYAGE TO EUROPEAN OR HOME PORTS.

WANTED.—Immediately for a Government requisitioned vessel proceeding shortly West of Suez. Second and Third Mates. China Coast wages paid in Sterling. Reply to Box 23, China Mail Office 5, Wyndham Street.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1918.

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A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, teak folding tables, teak overmantels, lady's writing desks, brass and copper fenders, teak flower stands, white lace curtains, pictures and porcelain, marble mantel clock, brass clock in case (360 days), draught and fire screens, etc., etc.

Extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with mirror, dinner and dessert services, cut glass and silver ware, silver cabinets, table glass-ware, etc., etc.

Double and "single" brass mounted bedsteads, double wardrobes with mirrors, marble top teak washstands and dressing tables, rattan chairs and tables, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Bathroom, pantry and kitchen utensils.

Also A Fine assortment of Canton Blackwoodware comprising:—

Curio cabinet, couches, arm-chairs and chairs, lady's desk, tea table, wall brackets, flower-stands, teapots, square tables, overmantel, etc., etc.

And Plants in pots, Electric ceiling fan and light fittings, etc., etc. N.B.—All the tea-k. furniture is light stained.

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ATHLETIC SHOES.

SHOES

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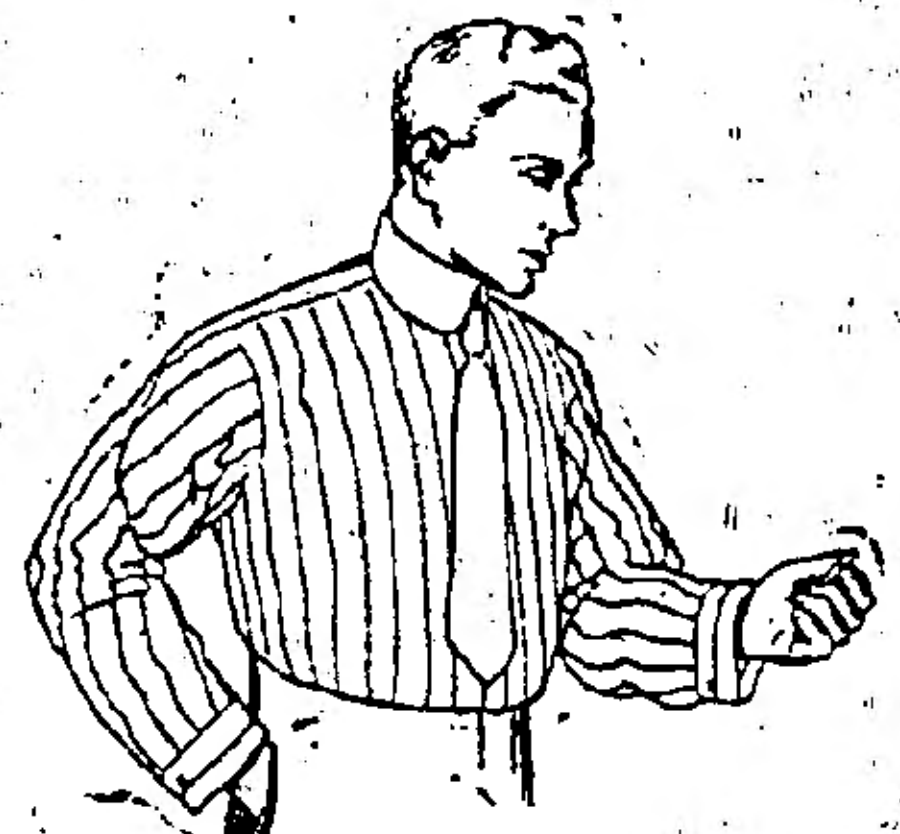
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Acting Superintendent.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	{SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	{WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	{SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	{SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Taisho Maru T. 6,000	{SUNDAY, 28th July.

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* Fushimi Maru WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	22d Oct.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
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NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,500	8th January.

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TIENHSIN via W'wei	Chipsang	Sat., 27th July at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 28th July at daylight.
MANILA	Tuensang	Fri., 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 9th Aug. at noon.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Moji-Vladivostok Service.

It has been decided that a regular steamship service between Moji and Vladivostok shall be opened with the Penza, 2,678 tons, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

Yokohama Dock Co.

At a general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Dock Co. held on June 28 a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared and an extraordinary dividend of 15 per cent.

The South Seas Trade.

The South Seas Mail Steamship Co., in view of the increase of exports to the South Seas and the development of the Japanese activities in the occupied islands, has decided to increase its capital to ¥5,000,000 shortly to provide for the running of extra steamers and improving the service generally.

Fraace's Biggest Merchant Ship.

A cargo vessel, 45 ft. in length, with a total displacement of 19,000 tons and a carrying capacity of 12,500 tons, has been launched at Dunkirk successfully. She is the biggest vessel in the French merchant service. The Germans, aware of the fact that the ship was in process of construction, had endeavoured in every way in vain to stop the work, notably by means of bombardment by long-range gun and by air raids.

Japan to Build Concrete Ships.

Japanese business-men in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe are arranging for the establishment of a company to build concrete ships. The company will have a capital of ¥3,500,000, with its head office at Tokio and a branch at Osaka, while the dockyard will be established at Uno, on the Inland Sea. In addition to the construction of ships and the manufacture of accessories, the company will undertake shipping business.

An Interesting New Ship.

One of the most interesting ships recently built in England has started on her maiden voyage. This is the first electrically-propelled merchant vessel ever constructed in a British yard—it is also the largest electric ship in the world—and is designed on what is known as the Ljungstrom Turbo-electric system. In this principle, which has already been adopted on a number of small foreign merchant vessels, steam turbines drive the electric motors which actually operate the propeller. The mechanism is controlled from a switchboard similar to that in an electric power station, and the engine-room is unusually compact. The advantages of this electric system that make it of special interest in existing circumstances are coal economy and increased cargo space. The ship, which is approximately 6,400 tons, accommodates about ten per cent. more cargo than an ordinary steamer of the same size. Hence the design is of economic as well as engineering interest in these days of shipping shortage.

Output of Ships.

Mr. J. W. Isherwood, of the Society of Engineers, said it had been the practice of the builders of cargo vessels to adopt a standard design. The Government policy of standardisation, however, swept this away, and insisted on builders constructing vessels to the design of the Deputy Controller of Auxiliary Shipping. This was a serious mistake, the result being seen in an alarming falling-off in output. Had the Government encouraged builders to construct the ship they were most used to, the output would have been considerably higher. The so-called standardisation was a misnomer, for there were now no fewer than 12 standard types. Referring to "unsinkable" merchant ships, Mr. Isherwood said the word must be accepted in a comparative sense only. It was not possible to build a ship which would float under all conditions, and which would be a commercially practicable proposition. But it was possible to build a ship which would not sink, say in the coal-laden condition when twice torpedoed. Such a vessel would float with four compartments open to the sea, and could be taken safely into port if torpedoed in the vicinity of our coasts.

No Female Conscription.

Mr. Bonar Law has informed Colonel Leslie Wilson, M. P., that the Government have no present intention of introducing legislation on the subject of the conscription of women.

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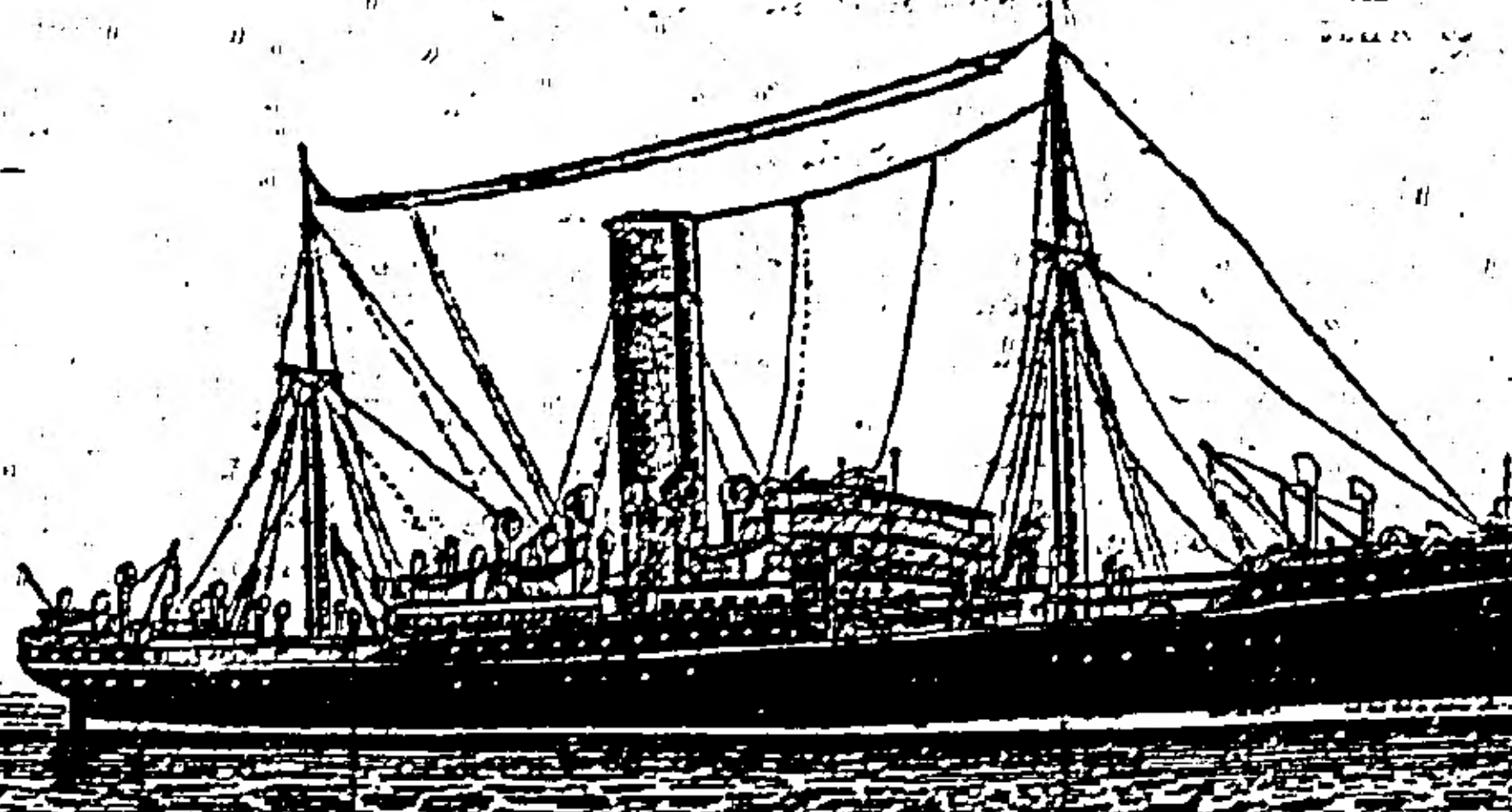
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(Continued from Page 7.)

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

The German Reports.

London, July 22.
A wireless German official message says: Sunday's fighting resulted in a complete success for the Germans. Enemy attacks south-westward of Soissons and south-westward of Hartennes broke down. We threw back the enemy northward of Ville Montoire. We defeated an assault astride Oulchy-le-Chateau. Strong enemy attacks northward and north-eastward of Chateau Thierry broke down with heavy losses. We sangrarily repulsed the Anglo-French between the Marne and the Ardre.

A German evening official message says: French attacks between the Aisne and Marne failed. Fresh fighting developed in the evening between the Aisne and Ourcq.

A wireless German official report states: We repulsed English attacks between Beaumont and Hamel also eastward and south-eastward of Hebuterne. Enemy attacks against Soissons from the south-west collapsed. The enemy seven times attacked Soissons and Chateau Thierry road. His assault north-westward of Hartennes broke down. We drove him back south-westward of Hartennes. We held positions north-westward of Chateau Thierry against repeated American attacks. We undisturbedly withdrew our defences northward and north-eastward of Chateau Thierry. The English, French and Italian attack between the Marne and north of Ardre failed.

AUSTRIA'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, July 23.

The resignation of the Austrian Cabinet is due to the refusal of Dr. Seidler, supported by the German-Austrians, to accede to the demands of the Poles and Slavs who form the majority of the Reichsrat. The defeat on the Piave, the German failure on the Marne and economic distress in Austria are also factors.

AUSTRIA'S PREMIER.

London, July 23.

Mr. Hughes is the guest of the Marquis of Londonderry. To-morrow he attends a dinner at the Savoy Hotel to meet leaders of Capital and Labour.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE REQUIREMENT.

London, July 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government is prepared to require an oath of allegiance from persons entering the Civil Service in future.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

London, July 22.

A British Italian official message says: We carried out three raids westward of Asiago killing eighty and prisoner twenty-four. We have destroyed seventeen aircraft since the 15th inst.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

Enquiry Opened This Afternoon.

Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, acting as Coroner, this afternoon held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the terrible tragedy which took place at Tai O on July 17, as a result of which Crown Sergeant Glendenning, who was in charge of the station, lost his life. His assistant, an Indian constable, took his own life. Mr. P. F. J. Wodehouse, Acting O.C.F., represented the Police.

The Coroner agreed with Mr. Wodehouse that it would be better to conduct the enquiry into the two deaths at the same time.

An outline of what took place on the 17th, was given by the Coroner, who said it appeared that about 10 a.m. the Indian constable entered the charge room with a loaded carbine and shot the Sergeant. Evidence would be called to show what the other police officers on the station did, and the evidence of the officer in charge of No. 2 police launch would be given as to what he saw.

Dr. MacFarlane said he examined the body of the Indian constable and found that death was due to a bullet wound which had entered the abdomen and come out at the side of the spine.

Dr. McKenny said he made an examination of the body of Crown Sergeant Glendenning, and satisfied himself as to the cause of death. The wound which caused his death was one on the right side of the head by the ear. There was another bullet wound in the chest on the right side, but it was improbable that this would have caused death. The wound in the head had fractured the skull.

In answer to the foreman of the jury, Dr. McKenny said he thought it was almost impossible that the wound could have been self-inflicted.

Sergeant Perkins said at 1.45 p.m. on the 17th inst. he was on the police launch at Tung Chung, when he heard the Tai O ferry, Yuen Sang, coming from

the direction of Tai O, blowing four blasts. The Indian Sergeant from Tai O was in the Yuen Sang, and informed him that Sergeant Glendenning had been shot by P. O. B. 18. Witnesses then proceeded to Tai O, arriving there about 2.20. On arrival, he saw the station was on fire. He landed an armed party. After leaving the launch, witness and crew met the Chinese interpreter, who informed him that he had not seen anyone moving in the station for a long time, but that he had heard shots. Previous to landing witness sent to the Yuen Sang to Castle Peak to telephone to Hongkong. The party advanced towards the station when they found the gate was locked. As the boat was about to ground he saw Mrs. Glendenning on the verandah of a section of the station which was not on fire and she waved to them. Continuing, witness said Tai O Station is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence with two gates which were both locked. From the back he could not see anyone moving and the fire seemed to be getting a good deal worse. The eastern gate was then broken open, and he went underneath the spot where Mrs. Glendenning was standing. As there was no ladder, boxes were pulled out of the outhouses until they reached the verandah. Her retreat was cut off from the back stairs, on account of the fire. Mrs. Glendenning, after she had reached the ground, went into the village with one of Chinese boatmen. Witness went to the Indian quarters and saw the Indian constable lying dead. Later he went to the charge room and found Sergeant Glendenning sitting in an arm chair, dead. In front of him was the morning report book. Witness noticed that the safe behind the sergeant was open and the contents were in disorder.

Further evidence was taken and the enquiry adjourned.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 6 amounted to 61,344 tons and the sales during the period to 51,519 tons.

CONSCRIPTION APPEALS.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE'S CASES.

Decision of the Tribunal Upheld.

The third sitting of the appeal body in connection with the Military Service Ordinance was held this morning at the Council Chamber. His Excellency the Governor presided and there was a full attendance of members. The appeal was by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire against the Tribunal's decision in case of members of the firm's staff. The Tribunal had decided that four men, Messrs. Nairn, McIntyre, Johnson and Rawlinson, should go, but in the meantime notice had been given that the case of Mr. Nairn was being reconsidered. Mr. Ross Thomson, accompanied by Mr. Young, appeared this morning and appealed for the exemption of the three remaining men.

Mr. Thomson said that since the appeal papers had been sent in further information had reached them, which he would like to take the opportunity of submitting.

The first statements sent to the Tribunal were made as short and as concise as possible and they then shortly stated the facts in the form they thought they would be most suitable, but it now appeared that they were wrong in that and that it would have been a great deal better if more detailed information had been supplied. They had given that detail in the statement which had now been sent in but he wished to add a few further facts. The firm's business here was confined to a small number of lines. They were not general merchants and did not buy or sell any goods, for the business was confined to insurance and shipping in all its forms; building ships, repairing them, managing and handling them. There was also the sugar refinery business. The insurance business was a large one and they represented some five or six British companies of fire insurance and four or five marine insurance companies. The staff of that department had been reduced to a minimum and there were no men of military age employed in it, so that he did not think that it needed any further reference.

Five-sixths of the firm's other staff was concerned with shipping business and the remaining one-sixth with the business of managing the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery. As the Sugar Refinery concerned the smaller staff he would refer to that first. The sugar refinery business in the Far East was inaugurated in this Colony and the Colony had for many years a monopoly in the Far East. The Tai Koo establishment was the largest in Asia, but those happy days had gone and the monopoly had long passed away. For the past twenty years there had been competition from other quarters. Formerly Hongkong supplied all the refined sugar that went to Japan, but now Japan had established refineries of her own. Formosa was also a great sugar producing country, and there also Sugar Refineries had been established. That had compelled them to change their methods of doing business and under these competitive conditions a great deal more work was imposed upon the office staff and he submitted that to conduct the business with a head office staff of less than three men was simply out of the question. The three men in that office were all holding positions of trust. If the refinery were forced to curtail its activities—reduce its work—some hundreds of local workmen would be thrown out of employment apart from any other consideration. It was one of the largest industries and labour employers in the Colony and was, he believed, recognised as a very important asset of the Colony. Four-fifths of the remainder of the staff were occupied with shipping and all the shipping they handled with the exception of one steamer on the Canton river was doing direct Government work. Dealing with the China Navigation Company which owned and managed coasting and river vessels only, all the ships with the exception of river craft were on full or liner requisition to the British

Government. More than fifty vessels are to be employed and to run such a business it would be absolutely necessary that there should be a reasonably efficient staff. If there was not the greatest dangers would be incurred, there would be delays, confusion, loss and the service conducted in the interest of the Government would be interfered with. With regard to the importance attached to that work he would like to read a letter from the Ministry of Shipping to the Controller of Passports in connection with the granting of a passport to one of their returned men who arrived here a few days ago. There was a question as to a passport being granted to that man in England as a result of the Man Power Bill and an appeal was made to the Ministry of Shipping to see whether they could assist.

(The letter containing a strong recommendation from the Ministry of Shipping to the Passport office to the effect that this member of the firm's staff then in England should receive a passport was read.)

Replying to His Excellency, Mr. Thomson said that this man's age was he thought about 34 or 35. He had been a long time in the East. With regard to the ocean steamers, the agencies of the Ocean and China Mutual Steamship Companies of Liverpool, all the steamers of those lines that had not been directly taken up by the Government for transport work were under liner requisition to the Government and were working under similar conditions to the China Navigation Company. The boats that were running under liner requisition and coming to China, Japan and maintaining the service across the Pacific had carried a great number of troops, many thousands of coolies and essential foodstuffs for Great Britain. They were only filled with essential cargo urgently needed in Great Britain. The Hongkong office had the control of those lines for the Far East and had a great deal of work to do. They controlled all the business done in the Far East, including Shanghai, Japan, the ports of the Pacific Coast of America, Singapore, the Straits Settlements, Java and Colombo. The work of the department had not decreased, and the risks arising from excessive reduction of the staff were even greater than in the case of coasting vessels, because they were larger vessels making longer voyages and in more direct communication with Great Britain. He had endeavoured to obtain some figures regarding British tonnage which came into the Port of Hongkong and as far as he could make out about 3,900 vessels arrived during 1917. Of that number 689 were handled by his firm, which was a proportion of over twenty per cent. This shipping department had been doing a great deal of work additional for the Government. A number of ships had been built here and they had seen to the manning and the question of supplies. Ships were being built in Japan and their Japan office had been superintending the work connected with those vessels in consultation with the controlling office here. At the beginning of the war, as men began to go on service, their Head Office instructions had been to obtain women and trained Chinese to fill the gaps wherever possible and in response to that they had taken on eleven women in the Hongkong office. It was not possible to get highly trained women locally and they had gone as far as Canada for some of them. They had also brought on for superior positions nine additional Chinese who were now working in the European office. They had utilised the services of women and Chinese to the fullest possible extent. From the office staff in the Far East, and he meant purely the office staff, thirty-eight men had gone to the front and two more in the North were now about to leave. Of those, twelve had gone from the Hongkong office. For the superior positions they had always found it necessary to obtain home trained men and that was a principle on which they had been working for many years. Of the men being considered one of them, Mr. Johnson, was a local youth and was

the only local youth they had. He had been with them for three years and was twenty-one years of age. Mr. McIntyre had had eight years business experience, four years of which was in the East and four years at Home. Mr. Rawlinson had had nine years business experience, four years here and five years at Home. In Great Britain at the present time the importance of such work as those men were doing was fully and freely recognised. Only the other day he came across a Home appeal addressed to workers overseas which struck him as interesting. He would quote a passage:—"That liners from this country must be reloaded to return here at the earliest possible moment. You workers of all grades ashore and afloat you can get that ship round in record time if you will, at any rate, you can make sure that she will be ready to sail on schedule, and we ask you to do it. Even you clerks in your offices, don't think you cannot help, because you can. You can make sure that all those consignment notes and bills of lading are right and that nothing is hung up at the ship for want of papers. Let no-one imagine that any of this is trifling; it is not. There is no line of human endeavour in which little things may lead to more tragic consequences than in ships. While we are so short of shipping nothing that makes for the efficiency of the shipping we have left, however small it may appear in itself, is unimportant."

In that matter the firm felt it was their duty to bring those facts to the Tribunal's notice. If their appeal was overruled and the men were taken away from shipping it might lead to difficulties and serious consequences in connection with the shipping traffic they handled, for the Government. As the consequences might be very serious, it was imperative that they should be able to say that they had fully pointed out all the dangers and difficulties. That was the reason why they had made the appeal. The men themselves were anxious to go if it were decided that it was proper for them to do so. They were all before the Commission last year. They were not appealing to the Tribunal to allow those men to escape from an unpleasant duty. It was just the opposite for they were trying to convince the Tribunal that it would be wrong to let them go and that their proper place was to continue in the useful work they were doing. Mr. Thomson went on to draw the Tribunal's attention to the fact that none of the companies the firm represented were registered locally but were registered in Great Britain and thus became subject to full Imperial taxation. The earnings of the companies did not merely go to benefit cosmopolitan shareholders resident in the Far East. They bore the full burden of Imperial taxation, including income tax and excess profits tax, from which a very large revenue accrued to the Imperial Treasury. On hearing the decision of the Tribunal he had telegraphed to the Head Office in London saying that four men were being taken, although subsequently they had been informed that Mr. Nairn's case was being reconsidered and the reply he had received was "Nairn especially essential to retain, also Rawlinson. Do your utmost. Staff your port, China and Japan already reduced to breaking point even without extra Government work, present and prospective. Fully expect would be exempted if it were here."

This expectation was in line with the terms of the letter from the Ministry of Shipping already quoted. Mr. Thomson said that even if after his arguments they decided to take some men away he suggested they should take Mr. Johnson, the least experienced man in the office, and grant temporary exemption to Mr. McIntyre so that in the meantime Mr. Davis, who was a sick man going away, could return and carry on the work. He felt confident that if all the information he had now produced had been placed before the Tribunal their decision would have been different. He had explained the matter to the fullest extent and he could now only leave it in the hands of those present.

His Excellency said that he would like to read a communication he had received from the Shipping Controller on the 20th in which it was stated that the Shipping Controller recognised that the maintenance of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, shipping agents, was a matter of national importance and in their opinion national interests demanded the retention of all men necessary for maintaining the Company efficient and unimpaired. Under present conditions substitutes could not be provided from Home. The Shipping Controller did not wish to raise the question of any individual cases of which the local authorities were, of course, the best judges.

His Excellency proceeded to say that all of the men concerned were under the age of 26 and if they had been at Home they would have been taken without any question. He referred to the fact that a great many agricultural labourers were taken, against which the agriculturists objected as food was such a vital necessity at Home, but Sir Auckland Geddes replied that he must have the men and took them. What Mr. Thomson had said would have been an extremely powerful argument if the men were seniors on the staff. They in Hongkong did not want to be told by the Controller of Shipping that shipping was of vital interest, for they knew that already and had been brought up to that dogma, but it was impossible to say that a youth of twenty years of age, locally engaged, was indispensable. The pre-war staff of that department was five and was now four. He asked if there were any ladies employed in that department.

Mr. Thomson replied that there was one, and she was the Canadian lady he had referred to. Asked if he had made any attempts to find a substitute for Mr. Johnson, Mr. Thomson replied that he had not because he wanted to know where he stood. He thought there was not much chance of a satisfactory substitute. His Excellency said that he had not happened to have been in business, but he had had 25 years' Government service and it would take a great deal to convince him that a youth of twenty years engaged in purely clerical work could not be substituted.

Mr. Thomson said that it was a question of experience. Mr. Johnson had been there for three years and a substitute would be more of a hindrance, where a business was run departmentally, than a help. A substitute would have to be a cog-fitting in the rest of the machine. His Excellency said that substitutes had been introduced into the Hongkong Bank and were working very well. He thought that was a more expert business than shipping. He had a list of substitutes which included men over age and of much business experience. One man was a shipping expert and was in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's for ten years, and yet Mr. Thomson had not taken the trouble to enquire into the local material available to enable those three men to go and do what was the most important work in the world at the present time.

Mr. Thomson said: "I am not yet in a position to make such enquiries, and I should have to consult the head office."

Dealing with the case of Mr. McIntyre, His Excellency said that this man had been eight years in the business, but there were four Europeans in his department. There was also one woman in the office. He asked if any efforts had been made to find a substitute.

Mr. Thomson replied in the negative, and added that Mr. McIntyre could hardly be called a junior clerk. If a man after eight years' experience was not worth something, he could hardly ever hope to be.

His Excellency again referred to the substitution list he had said, saying there were plenty of men with experience. In the papers it was shown that the work was purely clerical, and surely another man with clerical experience could do it.

Mr. Thomson said that he had used the word "clerical" as meaning work at a desk. As he had used the word, Mr. Stabb's work could be called clerical.

His Excellency said: "And I suppose mine."

Mr. Thomson said he did not mean that, but he had used the word as meaning sedentary work. His Excellency dealt with the case of Mr. Rawlinson and again referred to the strong substitution list. He asked if any of the staff were about to go on leave or were away now.

During the subsequent discussion on this point, it transpired that Mr. Edkins and Mr. Nuttall were away and that Mr. Kisher was due to go to Shanghai. His Excellency later observed that Mr. Thomson's statement did not really add to the facts before the Tribunal and the Tribunal had upon it, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce who asked for Conscription, no less than six men of business experience. The Tribunal had decided with unanimity that those three men could be spared. As far as the men going to India were concerned, some considerable interval would elapse before they left for that place, if at all. The substitution list contained the names of some prominent civil servants. With regard to one he did not know if the elders that had been published against him had led anyone to undervalue him, but he (His Excellency) was quite certain that the civil servant he was referring to could replace anyone of those three men.

Replying to Mr. Pollock, Mr. Thomson explained one or two objections he had to substituted men, saying that it would not be conducive to smooth working to bring in old men to work under men much younger.

His Excellency said that all the men he had on the substitution list were willing to take the place of other men so that they could go and fight. If he had the time, he would do anything. He (His Excellency) would break stones on the road if he could release a stone-breaker to go and fight.

Mr. Thomson again pointed out that the firm had employed many women and thought that no other firm in the Far East had employed so many.

His Excellency stated that he had sent ten or eleven school-masters away to fight and he was told that to replace them with women teachers would involve a serious want of discipline and control. That was all nonsense, and they were doing exceptionally well. A woman could do anything a man could do.

The Hon. Mr. Kemp asked a few questions relating to the work and the hours the staff worked. Mr. Thomson's reply to the latter point being that the firm discouraged overtime, as it impaired the efficiency of the staff during the regular office hours.

His Excellency said: "It will be very hard to convince the Attorney General that overtime impairs work in office hours."

His Excellency went on to refer to the Dominion Bank of Canada and said that only four of the senior men were left, the rest of the staff being 36 women. One of those women was the daughter of Captain Pybus, well-known in Hongkong, who had risen in nine months to the position of teller, the principal cashier of the whole bank—a very responsible position.

Mr. Thomson said that he had obtained women from Canada. The decision was then considered in private, it being later announced that the Appeal Body had decided to uphold the decision of the Tribunal that all three men should go.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified two fatal cases of plague and one non-fatal occurrence of spotted fever, all Chinese.

Arrived Home.

A telegram addressed to the Hon. Mr. P. H. Helyar from Lieut. H. E. B. Hancock, sent from London, says "Hongkong parties arrived yesterday. All well."

More Premises Taken Over.

The Government have taken possession of still another important block of business buildings in London. The North British Rubber Company's Great Portland-street premises have been chosen as a house for a further Government extension and the present occupants have had to find a new location at very short notice.

Codes.—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
Omnibus and Private.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.



Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

Charles Austen, a local reporter, was fined £10 and £5 5s. costs at Bournemouth yesterday for chalking on a newspaper's board, "German Larding in Kent? Kent, Volunteers to Rescue," contrary to the Regulations, Council for the prosecution alluded to the possible alarm occasioned by such an announcement. The defence contended that the statement was made in the interests of the Volunteer movement.

The "Three Castles" MAGNUMS Cigarettes

MADE
IN
ENGLAND

FRESH STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE NOW
OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Situate in TAI YUEN STREET,
WANCHAI, Victoria, in the
Colony of Hongkong.

TO BE SOLD BY THE MORTGAGEE

By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY

the 26th day of July, 1918,
at 3 P.M.

by

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

At his Sales Room in Duddell
Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

PARTICULARS OF THE
ABOVE MENTIONED
PROPERTY.

The piece or parcel of ground
situate in Victoria Hongkong
and registered in the Land Office
as Sub-sections 1, 2 and 3 (or
Remaining Portion) of Section B.
of Inland Lot 508 with the
messuages or tenements thereon
known as Nos. 36, 38 and 40
TAI YUEN STREET.

The property is held under a
Lease from the Crown for the
term of 999 years.

The area of the said piece or
parcel of ground is 3,576 square
feet or thereabouts and the
Crown Rent payable in respect
thereof is \$54.51 per annum.

For further particulars of the
property and Conditions of Sale
apply to

MESSRS. DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Duddell Street, Hongkong.

NOTICES.

PARTICULARS AND CON-
DITIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Monday, the 29th day of July,
1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office
of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of Eight Lots of Crown
Land at Aberdeen, in the
Colony of Hongkong for a term
of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Annual Rent	Upset Price
No.	Locality	N. S. E. W.	(Acre)		
1	Aberdeen	100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.	1.00	\$100	\$100
2	Aberdeen	100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.	1.00	\$100	\$100
3	Aberdeen	100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.	1.00	\$100	\$100
4	Aberdeen	100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.	1.00	\$100	\$100
5	Aberdeen	100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.	1.00	\$100	\$100
6	Aberdeen	100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.	1.00	\$100	\$100
7	Aberdeen	100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.	1.00	\$100	\$100
8	Aberdeen	100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft. 100 ft.	1.00	\$100	\$100

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 2201 & 184.

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(DUDDLE STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA,
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
BY DESIRE.

POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type
samples of unmanufactured tobacco not
exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on
samples of spirits (except perfume and
essence) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross
weight imported into the United King-
dom by post has now been increased to
15/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco, (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is
fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration
of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Abwehr or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advising that: "The
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara,
Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut,
Nasiriyah, Qalibah, Samarra, Shuykh
and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that piece-goods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee and
not for sale, cannot be sent to those
offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Moham-
meh by the letter post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation."

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articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation."

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow—26th July, 9 a.m.
Formosa via Koolung—26th July, 1 p.m.
Swatow—26th July, 1 p.m.

Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia, New
Zealand & New Guinea via
Port Darwin—26th July, Reg-
istration 12.45 p.m. Letters
1.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—26th July, 2 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, South Africa,
Bombay, Aden, Port Taouq,
Egypt, India, Europe via Suez—
26th July, 2 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central and
South America and Europe via
San Francisco—26th July, Reg-
istration 1.45 p.m. Letters
2.30 a.m.

Saigon—26th July, 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—26th July,
5 p.m.

Straits and Europe via Suez—26th July.
The Parcel Mail will be closed
on Friday, 26th inst., at 5 p.m.
Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters
5 p.m.

Weibaiwei & Tientsin—26th July, 5 p.m.
SATURDAY, 27th July.
Fort Bayard—27th July, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 28th July.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Koolung
—28th July, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 30th July.
Amoy—30th July, 9 a.m.
Weibaiwei and Tientsin—30th July,
11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—30th July,
1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st August.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Koolung,
Japan via Moji, Canada,
United States, Central and
South America, and Europe
via Victoria, B.C.—1st August,
Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters
12.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd August.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—2nd Aug.,
1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 9th August.
Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt,
and Europe via Suez—9th
August, Registration 9.45 a.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on
Thursday 8th August, at 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 25d. 11h. 46m.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has
decreased slightly over Formosa and the
east coast of China, and increased slightly
elsewhere. The depression over the Gulf
of Tonking continues to fill up; a de-
pression or typhoon is indicated over the
Meiseo Shima Is.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.
Total since January 1st 45.42 inches
against an average of 45.85 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock—S.W. or
variable
winds,
moderate;
fair.

2 Formosa Channel—The same
as No. 1.

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamooki—The same
as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan—The same
as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
July 25, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Victoria	5a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Yokohama						
Osaka						
Kyoto						
Beiping						
Shanghai						
Hangchow						
Amoy						
Swatow						
Taihou	5a	29.58	79	90	sw	4 b
Taihou		29.61	75			0 b
Taihou		29.61	77		ene	2 b
Taihou		29.56	81		sw	4 b
Taihou		29.60	79			0 b
Canton	6a	29.67	79	95	sw	1 c
Hankow		29.58	76	97		0 o
Macao		29.56	79	94	sw	2 c
Wuchow	9a					
Fukoh						
Hohow						
Chusan	7a	29.50	77	98	new	4 o
Towans		29.60	81		sw	2 b
C. St. J.		29.72	77		sw	4 b
Amoy	6	29.61	77	88		0 b
Dagupan		29.63	77	86		0 o
Manila		29.66	79	84		0 o
Legaspi		29.67	79	82	sw	4 o
Tacloban		29.71	77	92		0 o
Lilo		29.71	77	91	sw	2 o
Surigao						
Guam	420					
Laouan	6	29.75	81	96	n	2 b

O. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 25, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
tached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, s
gloom, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer ——— 29.57 29.58 29.53

Temperature ——— 80 76 88

Humidity ——— 91 97 69

Wind Direction — S.E. CALM S.W.

Force ——— 2 0 3

Weather ——— 0 0 0

Rain ——— 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 24th &
lowest ——— 74 74 74

H.K. Observatory, July 25, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd July to 28th July.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 22	7.15	1.15	7.15	1.15
Tues. 23	7.15	1.15	7.15	1.15
Wed. 24	7.15	1.15	7.15	1.15
Thurs. 25	7.15	1.15	7.15	1.15
Fri. 26	7.15	1.15	7.15	1.15
Sat. 27	7.15	1.15	7.15	1.15
Sun. 28	7.15	1.15	7.15	1.15

a morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY 25th, 26th & 27th.

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

EPISODE 13

EPISODE 14

"OVER THE FALLS."

"THE TOWER OF DEATH."

"LONESOME LUKE."

IN

"WHEN CLUBS WERE TRUMPS."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

V.C.'S. FOR ZEEBRUGGE HEROES.

London, July 23.

Echoes of the stirring events at Zeebrugge on the night
of April 23-24 are contained in the "Gazette" announcing the
awards of various decorations to participants. The Victoria
Cross is awarded to the following:—

Commander Carpenter, commanding the Vindictive, for
setting a magnificent example of calm composure in navigat-
ing mined waters, reaching the mole in darkness and then
supervising the landing in the face of a heavy fire from bat-
teries, machine-guns and rifles. He walked round the decks
encouraging men in the most dangerous and exposed posi-
tions.

Lieutenant Sandford, of Submarine C3, for skillfully
placing his vessel between the piles of the viaduct. He and
his crew eagerly undertook the hazardous enterprise well
knowing that if they were in the water at the moment of
the explosion they would be killed outright. Lt. Sandford
disdained to use the gyro steering which would have enabled
him and his crew to abandon the submarine at a safe dis-
tance, preferring to make sure, as far as humanly possible,
of accomplishing his duty.

Lieutenant Naval Reserve Dean, Commander of Motor
Launch 2/2, for magnificently handling his boat while em-
barking the crews from the blockships, under a constant
deadly machine-gun and heavy-gun fire at point-blank
range. His steering gear broke down, but he manoeuvred
his boat by the engines avoiding destruction by steering so
close under the mole that the guns of the shore batteries
could not sufficiently depress to fire at his boat. His courage
and daring saved many valuable lives.

Captain Bamford, Marine Infantry, who commanded
one of the landing companies, established a strong point
and led on assault on a battery with the utmost coolness
and valour.

Sergeant Finch, Marine Artillery, second in command of
the Pom-poms and Lewis guns on the Vindictive, main-
tained a continuous fire from the fore top keeping down
the enemy's destructive fire. Unfortunately two heavy
shells directly hit the foretop killing and disabling every-
body except Finch, who was severely wounded. Nevertheless
he showed consummate bravery by remaining in his bat-
tered and exposed position and again getting a Lewis gun
into action, harassing the enemy on the mole until the fore-
top was again directly hit, completely putting out of action
the remainder of the armament, but Finch had saved many
valuable lives.

Able Seaman McKenzie, who did great execution with
a machine-gun as a member of the storming party on the
mole.

Commander Carpenter, Captain Bamford, Sergeant
Finch and Able Seaman McKenzie were selected by their
comrades to receive the Victoria Cross.

CANADA'S SPLENDID TROOPS.

London, July 23.

Sir Robert Borden last week visited three Canadian
camps. He was much impressed with the fine marching
of a regiment of French Canadians who had been in training
for only one day. Sir Robert Borden stated that he had
learned that at each camp the men now arriving from Canada
were making wonderful progress.

Sir Robert Borden receives the freedom of Cardiff to-
morrow.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 23.

The "Morning Post" says the Imperial Conference has
been sitting morning and afternoon during the past few days
and it is hoped to finish business by the 26th. A few sittings
of the Imperial Cabinet should suffice to consider the deci-
sions of the Conference after which it is expected the mem-
bers of the Conference will arrange for their early return
to the dominions. Already the Canadians, Messrs. Meighen
and Calder and the Premiers of Albert, Manitoba and Sas-
katchewan have returned to Canada.

TURKISH CASUALTIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, July 23.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that
the operations of General Marshall on the Euphrates march
in the neighbourhood of Kirkuk during April resulted in
casualtying ten thousand Turks, including 7,000 prisoners,
also the capture of thirty guns and much other war material.

ZEEBRUGGE CANAL STILL CLOSED.

Amsterdam, July 23.

The repairs to Zeebrugge harbour, mole and locks are
being constantly destroyed by